

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A single 2,300 gallon concrete vault that had contained waste JP-4 was permanently closed on 10 December 1987. The vault was located north of Hangar 45 in a grassy area adjacent to the taxi way "hot pad". Soil samples taken following UST removal indicate petroleum hydrocarbon contamination around the area of the vault. The Environmental Management Restoration Division (EMR) has indicated that requirements to report leaking USTs to the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) was not in effect during the removal of the vault at Site 388 and therefore, the DERR was not notified. If during further site investigations contamination is confirmed, the DERR will be notified.

Soil samples were collected at 2 ft below the native soil/backfill interface from three locations. Samples were analyzed for Oil and Grease, and volatile organics in accordance with EPA Methods. Chemical analyses for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene (BTEX) indicated concentration levels below 5  $\mu\text{g/g}$  in each sample. Analyses for Oil and Grease indicated hydrocarbon concentrations ranging from 224 to 854  $\mu\text{g/g}$ .

Depth to groundwater at Site 388 is unknown, but is estimated to be between 120 and 150 ft below the surface. The regional groundwater and surface drainage generally follow the topography of the area. The suggested direction of regional drainage is to the west and southwest toward the Great Salt Lake. Because of the depth to groundwater and the site being located within a controlled area, risk of exposure to the general population is considered minimal.

A subsurface investigation shall be performed to evaluate the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination. Field activities shall include the drilling and sampling of four to five soil borings to determine the contamination concentration levels in the soil. In addition, one groundwater monitoring well shall be drilled and sampled to determine if groundwater has been impacted. Selected soil samples shall be subjected to geotechnical analyses. Data collected during physical and chemical analyses would aid in determining the impact to groundwater, contamination migration potential, and concentration levels in the soil and groundwater.